INFORMATION LETTER

Not for Publication — NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION — For Members Only

No. 1131 — Washington, D. C. — April 19, 1947

Texas Tin Smelter Undamaged

The Office of Metals Reserve of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which operates the Texas City Tin Smelter, reports that the series of explosions on April 16 and 17 at Texas City, Texas, did no damage to the smelter. Expectations are, OMR states, that operations at the smelter will be affected for about two weeks owing to the general disaster in the area and the effect on plant personnel. The plant, which was built to refine Bolivian tin ore when Far Eastern supplies were cut off as a result of the war, turns out over 43,000 long tons of metallic tin a year. The smelter began operations in March, 1942.

Exports of tin plate to 20 foreign countries during 1946 totaled 237,699,582 pounds as compared with 1945 exports of 286,320,364 pounds and 228,284,309 pounds in 1939 and 105,935,346 pounds in 1938, the U. S. Census of Manufacturers reports. Tin plate exports to these same countries during the first month of this year totaled 47,158,258 pounds. (See story on page 214.)

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The Army Quartermaster Corps is still holding up the release showing the canned food requirements for the armed forces for the coming year, pending approval of these requirements by Congress. Some action is contemplated soon.

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On pages 208 to 213 in this week's issue of the INFORMATION LETTER there are statistical analyses concerning the following canned food products: Tomatoes, tomato juice, peas, corn, pumpkin and squash, spinach, green and wax beans, and meats.

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A school for training technicians in the Howard mold count method will be held at Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., July 8 to 18, and at the Geneva Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y., July 23 to August 1. (Details in next week's LETTER.)

Annual Convention Scheduled For Atlantic City in 1948

Acting under the authorization voted by the Board of Directors at its last meeting, President Emil Rutz announces that the 41st Annual Convention of the National Canners Association will be held at Atlantic City the week of January 18, 1948. This action was taken after investigations of the facilities offered by other cities, in which officials of the National Food Brokers and Canning Machinery and Supplies Associations participated. Simultaneous announcement of next year's Convention dates and place is being made by these other organizations to their members.

The selection of a location for the 1948 Convention was made after a thorough analysis of hotel and other facilities that could be provided by a number of cities, including Chicago, New York, and Atlantic City. No city except Atlantic City could guarantee a sufficient number of hotel rooms that would be satisfactory to the membership. In Chicago, for example, the required number of rooms could have been obtained only by housing approximately 40 percent of those in attendance at small hotels, many of which are located at considerable distance from the Loop area. Furthermore, neither Chicago nor any of the other cities except Atlantic City would permit the participating associations to make advance reservations for convention dele- (See, *Atlantic City in 1948*, page 213)

Canners to Meet to Discuss Sugar Problem

A group of canners will meet with the officials of the Department of Agriculture Monday, to discuss the outlook for sugar for canning during the present season. Prior to this conference, the group will meet today at Association headquarters to review the problem.

N.C.A. Mobile Field Laboratory Returns from Florida Surveys

The new N.C.A. mobile field laboratory has returned to its Washington, D. C., headquarters after 52 days of bacteriological and sanitation studies in Florida. Twenty-four citrus canning plants were covered from two locations—Lake Wales and Orlando. The mobile unit proved highly satisfactory on its initial trip.

The laboratory trailer is now being made ready for bacteriological surveys in the Mid-West on peas, corn and tomato juice this coming season. The laboratory is expected to leave N.C.A. headquarters for the Mid-West about the middle of June.

Canned Food Statistics

Meat Canning Production during March Decreases 26 Percent

The quantity of meat used in canned meat and meat food products processed under federal inspection in March, 1947, totaled 123 million pounds or 26 percent less than during March, 1946, according to a report of the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Increases are shown for March, 1947, over a year earlier in the use of meats for sausage and soup. Beef, pork, and other meat products canned in March of this season were substantially less than during the corresponding month a year earlier.

The amount of canned meat and meat food products processed under federal inspection, by months for 1946 and through March, 1947, are shown in the following table. Historical information also is carried for earlier years for comparative purposes. This report will be carried monthly in the INFORMATION LETTER in the future.

Canned Meat and Meat Food Products Processed Under Federal Inspection, 1937 to 1946 Calendar Years, Monthly, January, 1946, to Date

Year and month	Beef	Pork	Sausage	Soup	All other	Total
	1,000 lbs.	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*
1937	91,384	115,865	31,597	232,853	69,250	540,949
1938	73,965	137,927	28,355	209,349	63,300	512,896
1939	73,804	203,735	35,962	203,353	94,252	610,106
1940	70,704	282,236	37,120	225,167	131,112	755,399
1941	107,340	463,855	92,719	277,003	221,005	1,161,012
1942	157,950	977,633	285,480	251,921	505,569	2,178,503
1943	109,467	1,211,601	239,985	218,255	490,143	2,269,451
1944	187,106	884,390	229,024	303,533	630,174	2,234,227
1945	268,385	850,530	151,865	339,860	655,280	2,265,920
1946	146,173	644,266	70,192	392,618	482,204	1,735,453
January	10,372	48,754	6,471	48,918	46,702	161,307
February	10,451	62,884	7,372	40,844	42,553	164,104
March	14,097	60,522	7,309	41,655	43,086	166,789
April	12,217	67,618	6,176	39,348	33,519	158,878
May	14,272	71,800	5,787	31,044	27,342	150,245
June	10,561	64,895	3,929	17,354	21,779	118,518
July	8,541	59,285	3,422	8,676	28,089	107,983
August	14,738	52,089	6,587	13,719	46,929	134,062
September	8,470	18,526	3,229	9,786	28,436	68,447
October	9,807	26,169	3,414	44,199	40,177	123,766
November	18,175	56,541	7,581	48,318	63,389	194,004
December	14,471	55,182	8,825	48,757	60,143	187,378
1947:						
January	10,791	55,621	9,319	51,327	50,759	177,817
February	8,251	34,191	5,745	46,700	30,683	125,570
March	8,939	33,769	6,017	45,234	27,002	122,981

1946 Spinach Pack Is Slightly Less Than Previous Year

The 1946 pack of canned spinach totaled 7,199,703 actual cases, equivalent to 8,448,000 cases, basis 24/2's, according to the Association's Division of Statistics. This 1946 pack is slightly smaller than the pack of the previous year, which totaled 8,637,000 cases, basis 24/2's, and is 15 percent below the record 1944 pack of 9,957,000 cases.

The 1946 pack of canned spinach by areas and can sizes is shown below:

1946 Spinach Pack

Area	24/2	24/2½	6/10	Misc. Tin & Glass	Total
New York	41,263	60,528	17,355	24,465	143,611
Maryland and Delaware	127,118	89,233	56,487	33,879	306,717
Ozark Territory	1,899,329	342,329	294,132	.....	2,535,790
Texas	422,118	46,444	28,527	.....	497,089
California	1,229,182	1,232,636	572,900	.....	3,034,718
Other States	373,316	248,437	60,025	.....	681,778
Total	4,092,326	2,019,607	1,029,426	58,344	7,199,703

In addition to the above spinach pack, the pack of turnip greens, mustard greens, and other greens totaled 1,221,269 actual cases, of which 629,942 were 24/2's; 332,707 were 24/2½'s; and 258,620 were 6/10's. On the basis of equivalent 24/2's, the 1946 pack of other greens totaled 1,456,000 cases, compared with 2,979,000 in 1945.

1946 Pumpkin, Squash Pack

The 1946 pack of pumpkin and squash totaled 3,234,659 actual cases, equivalent to 4,575,000 cases, basis 24/2's, according to the Association's Division of Statistics. This is a record pack, being substantially greater than last year's short pack of 1,849,000 cases, basis 24/2's, and compares with the previous record pack of 3,391,000 cases 24/2's in 1941.

The 1946 pack by States and can size is shown below:

	24/2½	6/10	Total
Maine	.....	.....	(a)
New York	.....	.....	(a)
Maryland	.....	.....	(a)
Delaware	.....	.....	(a)
New Jersey	.....	.....	(a)
Ohio	162,979	4,827	167,806
Indiana	828,690	11,032	839,722
Michigan	.....	.....	(a)
Illinois	.....	.....	(a)
Wisconsin	.....	.....	(a)
Iowa and Nebraska	132,998	7,937	140,935
Utah and Idaho	.....	.....	(a)
Oregon, Washington	240,990	29,007	269,997
Other States	1,230,119	470,362	1,816,199
Total U. S.	2,595,776	523,165 [b]	3,234,659

[a] Included in Other States. [b] Includes 7,007 cases 24/2's and 108,711 cases of miscellaneous sizes tin and glass.

USDA Meat Production Report

Meat production under Federal inspection for the week ended April 12 totaled 261 million pounds, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This production was 4 per cent below the 272 million pounds produced during the preceding week but 6 per cent above the 246 million pounds recorded for the corresponding week.

Distributors' Stocks of Canned Fruits, Vegetables, and Juices

Wholesale distributor stocks of canned fruits, juices, and vegetables, including those in retail food chain warehouses, according to a report of the U. S. Bureau of the Census, totaled 103.5 million cases on March 1, 1947. This compares with February 1, 1947, stocks of 110.1 million cases and March 1, 1946, stocks in distributors' hands of 67.5 million cases.

Packers' stocks decreased by about 8.3 million cases during February. Packers' stocks totaled 100.1 million cases on March 1, 1947, compared with

108.4 million a month earlier and 68.5 million on March 1, 1946.

Shipments of canned fruits, juices, and vegetables by canners and distributors during February, 1947, totaled 33.5 million cases or about 4 percent more than during January 1947, but about 7 percent less than shipments during February, 1946. These shipments include canner and distributor shipments to retail and institutional outlets as well as to the government and commercial exports.

February, 1947, shipments and March 1, 1947, wholesale and packer stocks of canned fruits, juices and vegetables, with comparisons, as reported by the Bureau of the Census, are shown in the following table *(basis 24/2½'s for fruits and 24/2's for other items):*

Shipments to Retail and Institutional Outlets and Stocks of Wholesale Distributors and Packers

Commodity	Retail Shipments			Distributors Stocks			Packers Stocks		
	Feb. 1947 (28 days)	Jan. 1947[r] (31 days)	Feb. 1946 (28 days)	Mar. 1, 1947	Feb. 1, 1947[r]	Mar. 1, 1946	Mar. 1, 1947	Feb. 1, 1947[r]	Mar. 1, 1946
	1,000 cases	*1,000* cases	*1,000* cases	*1,000* cases	*1,000* cases	*1,000* cases	*1,000* cases	*1,000* cases	*1,000* cases
TOTAL	33,549	32,180	36,094	103,489	110,176	67,471	100,065	108,420	68,512
Fruits:	4,340	4,397	3,934	16,586	17,639	4,973	12,768	14,539	10,051
Apples and crabapples	177	381	147	1,488	1,522	209	1,157	1,015	282
Applesauce	316	139	177	1,237	1,347	188	1,633	1,677	264
Apricots	334	148	265	2,418	2,558	346	719	913	1,089
Berries	18	12	21	216	233	24	41	42	26
Cherries (red sour)	35	13	71	258	292	9	83	84	708
Cherries, other	53	47	71	416	453	86	113	120	218
Cranberries and sauce	69	197	114	378	403	107	343	370	26
Figs	57	23	62	212	219	73	188	238	180
Grapefruit segments	837	516	187	624	654	172	1,419	1,327	283
Other citrus sections	.....	11	(1)	25	19	(1)	24	8	(1)
Mixed fruits	603	347	469	1,148	1,286	440	730	1,195	819
Peaches, clingstone	898	800	1,053	3,989	4,204	1,358	2,431	2,814	2,500
Peaches, freestone	170	3	(2)	1,090	1,203	325	370	427	(2)
Pears	470	390	638	976	943	685	1,246	1,742	1,524
Pineapple	785	1,268	467	369	614	500	1,441	1,624	1,749
Plums and prunes	112	96	180	1,734	1,679	442	801	904	373
Other fruits	6	6	3	8	10	9	29	30	1
Juices:	9,652	8,192	8,862	17,606	18,236	14,717	22,655	23,824	12,793
Apple and sweet cider	97	92	97	944	976	343	1,192	1,145	186
Apricot, peach, and pear	107	66	12	346	374	17	169	205	37
Grape	290	224	161	387	284	127	141	100	51
Grapefruit	2,102	1,761	2,067	2,448	2,465	3,901	4,795	4,075	3,538
Orange	2,609	1,918	1,761	1,670	1,756	2,250	2,400	2,091	1,285
Orange and grapefruit blended	1,597	1,207	1,092	930	983	1,400	1,765	2,433	1,310
Other citrus juices	263	586	(3)	380	343	(3)	931	1,109	(3)
Pineapple	568	878	595	320	484	444	1,083	1,171	1,863
Prune	227	198	363	435	472	563	700	643	230
Other fruit and berry	38	26	57	43	38	109	60	75	43
Tomato	1,591	1,114	2,335	8,862	9,170	5,090	6,857	8,138	3,412
Vegetable combinations	154	119	277	694	762	357	2,468	2,546	722
Other vegetable juices	9	3	45	127	129	116	94	93	196
Vegetables, seasonal:	6,683	7,435	10,907	45,387	49,357	30,915	30,902	35,153	25,108
Asparagus	215	227	331	1,121	1,271	130	268	333	1,267
Beans, green and wax	958	1,124	1,298	5,886	6,400	4,361	3,967	4,397	2,560
Beans, lima	149	269	157	329	370	199	283	391	275
Beets	572	498	847	1,679	1,820	1,889	3,652	4,043	3,375
Carrots	168	201	361	982	1,036	963	1,791	1,877	1,188
Corn, vacuum-packed whole kernel	507	230	(4)	1,977	2,160	1,249	958	1,282	(4)
Corn, other (except corn on cob)	1,660	1,551	2,689	8,420	9,212	6,998	4,984	5,852	4,776
Greens, leafy (except spinach)	142	159	139	908	1,004	1,193	560	567	458
Mixed vegetables	220	253	355	1,293	1,340	880	1,022	1,135	590
Peas	2,082	1,654	2,576	12,474	13,312	8,631	8,278	9,522	6,089
Pumpkin and squash	98	162	154	1,871	1,916	336	845	508	228
Spinach	408	392	658	2,003	2,232	1,589	1,662	1,718	1,855
Tomatoes	1,503	665	1,432	6,444	7,284	2,427	2,802	3,438	2,447
Vegetables, nonseasonal:	10,033	11,151	11,407	22,250	23,174	15,087	25,712	26,556	14,673
Beans, dry	2,804	3,567	3,595	3,589	3,413	3,686	5,490	4,715	2,634
Potatoes, sweet	181	797	266	1,668	1,604	862	943	1,057	600
Potatoes, white	55	93	218	65	64	78	193	151	704
Sauerkraut	476	425	769	1,902	2,117	1,534	2,042	1,671	734
Tomato soup	401	442	527	2,067	2,362	1,276	1,469	1,533	515
All other soups	2,498	2,879	2,469	5,202	5,266	2,648	5,380	4,751	2,197
Tomato catsup and chili sauce	948	844	911	1,996	2,133	1,169	2,597	3,382	2,773
Tomato paste	286	8	203	1,187	1,283	932	1,013	1,194	544
Tomato sauces	645	739	531	1,739	1,741	791	1,972	2,023	1,755
Tomato pulp and puree	1,138	834	1,052	2,136	2,410	1,752	3,755	4,619	1,988
Other vegetables	571	503	866	679	691	359	868	860	319
Baby foods:	842	1,014	804	1,660	1,770	1,779	8,128	8,348	5,887
Custards (including fruit desserts)	18	114	88	151	158	179	551	536	678
Fruits	330	339	276	603	645	585	3,740	3,748	2,038
Meats	199	254	255	402	418	356	1,257	1,340	842
Vegetables	295	307	275	504	549	659	2,580	2,724	2,329

[1] Included in mixed fruits or other fruits. [2] Included in peaches, clingstone. [3] Included in other fruit and berry. [4] Included in corn, other. [r] Revised.

CANNED TOMATO JUICE SUPPLY SITUATION

The commercial supply of canned tomato juice for the 1946-47 marketing season totaled 36.9 million cases, basis 24/2's, including carryover stocks in canner and distributor hands, compared with 31.7 million for the 1945-46 season, the Association's Division of Statistics reported this week. (The figures used here include canned tomato juice, tomato juice cocktail, and mixtures containing 70 or more percent tomato juice.) The increased supply for the current season was due to the larger pack in 1946 over the previous year.

Shipments from canners and distributors to domestic retail and institutional outlets totaled 29.5 million cases for the 1945-46 season. This compares with an average domestic disappearance for the 1935 to 1939 seasons of 13 million cases and an average of nearly 18 million for the five seasons, 1940 to 1944. A comparison of the supply for the 1945-46 and 1946-47 seasons is shown below:

Supply Comparisons

	1945-46	1946-47
	(Thousand cases, basis 24/2's)	
Canner carryover	200	500
Distributor carryover	3,326	1,606
Total	3,526	2,106
Pack	28,389	34,900
Total supply	31,915	37,006
Government purchases	180	*124
Commercial supply	31,735	36,882
Domestic civilian shipments	29,457	.....
Commercial exports	172	.....
Canner-Distributor carryover	2,106	.....

* Announced government procurement.

NOTE: Carryover and supply figures as shown do not include retail stocks since such information is not available. Similarly shipments as shown take no account of changes in retail stocks and do not represent sales to the ultimate consumer.

Canner and distributor stocks on March 1, 1947, totaled 18.2 million cases basis 24/'s, compared with 8.8 million on the same date a year earlier. The increase in stocks on March 1 over last year exceeded 9 million cases compared with the 5 million case larger supply for the current season. Canner and distributor stocks on March 1, 1946 and 1947 are shown below:

Canner and Distributor Stocks—Tomato Juice

	Mar. 1, 1946	Mar. 1, 1947
	(Thousand cases, basis 24/2's)	
Canner stocks	3,403	8,608
Distributor stocks	*5,447	*9,556
Total	8,850	18,164

* Distributor stocks are reported by the Bureau of the Census.

Canner stocks on April 1, 1947, totaled 7.9 million cases compared with 2.3 million, basis 24/2's, on the same date in 1946. Shipments out of canners' hands during March of the current season, which totaled 0.7 million cases, were 64 percent of those for March 1946. Distributor holdings for April 1 will not be available until later.

Commercial exports for the seven months, August 1946 through February 1947, totaled 105,000 cases compared with 91,000 cases for the corresponding months of the 1945-46 season.

Stocks of canned fruit juices also are higher than last season. March 1 stocks of fruit juices in canner and distributor hands, according to the Bureau of the Census, totaled 21.2 million cases or about 20 percent larger than stocks on the corresponding date last season. The 1946 pack of deciduous fruit juices exceeded that for 1945 while the current citrus juice pack is running well under that for the previous season. Canner and distributor stocks of canned fruit juices as reported by the Bureau of the Census for March 1, 1946 and 1947 are shown below:

Canner and Distributor Stocks—Fruit Juices

	Mar. 1, 1946	Mar. 1, 1947
	(Million cases, basis 24/2's)	
Deciduous Fruit Juices:		
Canner stocks	2,410	3,345
Distributor stocks	1,603	2,475
Total	4,013	5,820
Citrus Juices:		
Canner stocks	6,123	9,891
Distributor stocks	7,551	5,448
Total	13,674	15,339
Total Fruit Juices	17,687	21,159

Shipments of canned tomato juice by canners and distributors (exclusive of government shipments) from August 1, 1946 to March 1, 1947, were 18.7 million cases or about 18 percent less than the 22.9 million cases shipped during the corresponding months of the previous season. Exports during the two periods were about the same, leaving domestic civilian shipments substantially less this year than last.

If shipments for the months of March through July by canners and distributors to retail and institutional outlets run a similar amount (18 percent) less than those for the corresponding months of last season, the carryover of tomato juice into the 1947-48 season would be about 12.5 million cases or about one-third of the total supply for the season. If shipments from March 1 are the same as for the corresponding months of last season, carryover would be about one million cases lower. To the extent that remaining shipments are increased over corresponding shipments of last season, carryover would be further reduced. The previous high carryover was from the 1937 pack and totaled 7 million cases. At that time, however, consumption was less than 60 percent of the current level.

Canned Tomato Juice Stocks

Civilian stocks of canned tomato juice, tomato juice cocktail, and mixtures containing 70 percent or more tomato juice, in canners' hands April 1, 1947, were 6,877,121 actual cases, equivalent to 7,901,000 cases basis No. 2's, the Association's Division of Statistics has reported. These compare with February 1, 1947, civilian stocks of 7,542,677 cases or 8,608,000 cases, basis No. 2's.

Civilian shipments during March, 1947, totaled 665,556 actual cases, equivalent to 707,000 cases, basis No. 2's. This compares with March, 1946, civilian shipments of 1,113,000 cases, basis No. 2's. Civilian shipments from August 1, 1946, to April 1, 1947, totaled 27,375,000 cases, basis No. 2's, compared with 26,119,000 cases during the corresponding months of last season.

Details as to supplies, stocks, and shipments, as compiled from reports from canners who packed about 86 percent of the 1946 pack, together with estimates for those not reporting, are shown below:

Supply, Stocks and Shipments (Basis 24/2's)

	1945-46	1946-47
	Cases	*Cases*
Civilian carryover stocks, August 1	200,000	500,000
Pack	28,389,000	34,900,000
Total supply	28,589,000	35,400,000
Government purchases	180,000	*124,000
Civilian supply	28,409,000	35,276,000
Civilian stocks, April 1	2,290,000	7,901,000
Civilian shipments during March	1,113,000	707,000
Civilian shipments, Aug. 1 to April 1	26,119,000	27,375,000

* Announced government procurement.

Stocks and Shipments by Can Sizes

(Actual Cases)

Sizes	Total civilian stocks Mar. 1, 1947	Total civilian stocks Apr. 1, 1947	Civilian shipments Mar., 1947
	Cases	*Cases*	*Cases*
No. 2	3,519,443	3,020,835	498,608
No. 3 Cyl.	3,576,224	3,442,500	133,724
No. 10	411,349	389,965	21,384
Misc. Tin & Glass	35,661	23,821	11,840
Total (Actual cases)	7,542,677	6,877,121	665,556
Total (Basis 24/2's)	8,608,000	7,901,000	707,000

CANNED GREEN AND WAX BEAN SUPPLY SITUATION

The commercial supply of canned green and wax beans for the 1946-47 marketing season totaled 20.3 million cases, basis 24/2's, including carryover stocks in canner and distributor hands, compared with 17.4 million for the 1945-46 season, the N.C.A. Division of Statistics reported this week. The increased supply for the current season resulted from decreased government purchases and a larger pack. This is the second largest civilian supply and was exceeded only during the 1943-44 marketing year, the Division stated.

Shipments from canners and distributors totaled 14.1 million cases for the 1945-46 season. This compares with average shipments for the five seasons, 1935 to 1939, of 8.5 million cases and an average of nearly 13 million for the five seasons, 1940 to 1944. A comparison of the supply for the 1945-46 and 1946-47 seasons is shown below:

Supply Comparisons

	1945-46	1946-47
	(Thousand cases, basis 24/2's)	
Canner carryover	100	560
Distributor carryover	2,857	2,750
Total	2,957	3,310
Pack	17,365	18,103
Total supply	20,322	21,413
Government purchases	2,900	[1]1,100
Commercial supply	17,422	20,313
Domestic civilian shipments	14,013	.....
Commercial exports	99	.....
Canner-Distributor carryover	3,310	.....

[1] Announced government procurement.

NOTE: Carryover and supply figures as shown do not include retail stocks since such information is not available. Similarly shipments as shown take no account of changes in retail stocks and do not represent sales to the ultimate consumer.

Canner and distributor stocks on March 1, 1946, totaled 9.3 million cases, basis 24/2's, or about 2.7 million cases more than the March 1, 1946, stocks of 6.6 million. This increase in stocks is slightly smaller than the increased supply for the current season. Canner and distributor stocks on March 1, 1946, and 1947 are shown below:

Canner and Distributor Stocks

	Mar. 1, 1946	Mar. 1, 1947
	(Thousand cases, basis 24/2's)	
Canner stocks	2,252	3,441
Distributor stocks[1]	4,361	5,886
Total	6,613	9,327

[1] Distributor stocks are reported by the Bureau of the Census.

Canner stocks on April 1, 1947, totaled 2,763,000 cases or 678,000 cases less than those for March 1, 1947. Distributor holdings for April 1 will not be available until later.

Commercial exports for the eight months, July 1946 through February 1947, totaled 65,000 cases compared with 63,000 cases for the corresponding months of the 1945-46 season.

Shipments by canners and distributors (exclusive of government shipments) from July 1, 1946 to March 1, 1947, were 11.0 million cases or slightly larger than those during the same period of the 1945-46 season of 10.8 million. If total shipments for the current season are approximately the same as those for last season, the carryover on July 1 into the 1947-48 season would be about 6 million cases. The carryover into the current season totaled 3.3 million and averaged about 3 million cases pre-war when consumption was about 60 percent of the current level.

Canned Green and Wax Beans

Total civilian stocks of canned green and wax beans in canners' hands April 1, 1947, were 2,643,941 actual cases or 2,763,000 cases, basis 24/2's, according to the Association's Division of Statistics. Shipments during March, 1947, totaled 633,672 actual cases or 678,000 cases, basis 24/2's. These compare with April 1, 1946, civilian stocks of 1,607,000 cases, basis 24/2's, (Department of Commerce estimates) and March 1946 shipments of 645,000 cases.

The details of stocks and shipments of canned green and wax beans, as compiled from reports of canners who packed about 85 percent of the 1946 pack, together with estimates for those not reporting are shown in actual cases in the following table:

Stocks and Shipments (Actual Cases)

Area	Total civilian stocks Mar. 1, 1947	Apr. 1, 1947	Shipments during Mar., 1947
	Cases	*Cases*	*Cases*
Northeast			
Green	611,344	509,182	102,162
Wax	207,717	176,046	31,671
Middle-Atlantic			
Green	713,677	655,500	58,177
Wax	17,394	13,557	3,837
Midwest			
Green	209,598	167,570	42,028
Wax	33,691	23,051	10,640
Western			
Green	688,201	493,716	194,585
Wax	8,030	4,720	3,310
Southern			
Green	775,100	589,432	185,677
Wax	12,782	11,197	1,585
Total U. S.			
Green	2,998,020	2,415,400	582,629
Wax	279,584	228,541	51,043

Stocks of Canned Peas

Civilian stocks of canned peas in canners' hands April 1, 1947, totaled 6,550,807 actual cases, equivalent to 6,724,000 cases, basis 24/2's, according to the Association's Division of Statistics. This compares with March 1, 1947, stocks of 7,661,000 cases, basis 24/2's, and April 1, 1946, stocks of 2,422,000 cases.

Civilian shipments of canned peas during March, 1947, were 921,589 actual cases, equivalent to 937,000 cases, basis 24/2's. Shipments of canned peas during March, 1946, were 1,326,000 cases and those during February, 1947, totaled 1,245,000 cases.

The table on the right, showing the civilian stocks on specified dates and March, 1947, shipments, is based on reports from canners who packed about 87 percent of the 1946 pack, together with estimates for those not reporting.

Supply, Stocks and Shipments (Basis 24/2's)

	1945-46	1946-47
	Cases	*Cases*
Civilian carryover stocks, June 1	131,000	398,000
Pack	39,649,000	40,933,000
Total supply	39,780,000	41,331,000
Government purchases	3,820,000	[1]375,000
Civilian supply	35,960,000	40,956,000
Civilian stocks, April 1	2,422,000	6,724,000
Shipments during March	1,326,000	937,000
Shipments, June 1-April 1	33,536,000	34,232,000

[1] Announced government procurement.

Stocks and Shipments by Areas (Actual Cases)

	Total civilian stocks		Civilian shipments
	Cases	*Cases*	*Cases*
New York and Maine			
Alaskas	12,259	12,209	50
Sweets	733,942	659,725	74,217
Mid-Atlantic:			
Alaskas	329,103	302,024	27,079
Sweets	219,922	189,463	30,459
Mid-West:			
Alaskas	1,482,281	1,220,880	261,401
Sweets	2,655,880	2,288,622	367,258
Western:			
Alaskas	57,861	56,498	1,363
Sweets	1,981,148	1,821,386	[1]159,762
Total U. S.:			
Alaskas	1,881,504	1,591,611	289,893
Sweets	5,590,892	4,959,196	631,696

[1] Since one canner reported larger stocks on April 1 than a month earlier, actual shipments were larger than indicated.

Stocks of Canned Tomatoes

Total civilian stocks of canned tomatoes in canners' hands on April 1, 1947, were 1,535,110 actual cases, equivalent to 1,912,000 cases, basis 24/2's, according to the Association's Division of Statistics. Canners' shipments during March, 1947, totaled 714,000 cases, basis 24/2's. These

compare with April 1, 1946, civilian stocks in canners' hands of 692,000 cases and March, 1946, shipments of 368,000 cases, basis 24/2's, according to the Department of Commerce.

The details of stocks and shipments by canners of canned tomatoes, as compiled from reports of canners who packed about 85 percent of the 1946 pack together with estimates for those not reporting, are shown below:

Areas	Civilian stocks Mar. 1, 1947 *Cases*	Civilian stocks Apr. 1, 1947 *Cases*	Civilian shipments Mar., 1947 *Cases*
Northeast	29,807	24,338	5,469
Mid-Atlantic	426,922	331,321	95,601
Mid-West	396,274	257,064	139,210
West	1,140,161	835,852	304,309
South	139,065	87,035	52,030
Total U. S.	2,132,229	1,535,110	597,119

Sugar Distribution and Stocks

Distribution of sugar for U. S. consumption by primary distributors during January-February, 1947, totaled 781,959 tons compared with 791,645 tons for the same period in 1946, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reported this week. The following table shows the distribution by various types of distributors for January-February, 1947, as compared with 1946:

Distribution of Sugar

Distributors	Jan.-Feb. 1947 *Short tons, raw value*	Jan.-Feb. 1946 *Short tons, raw value*
Refiners raw	417	1,101
Refiners refined	631,406	568,580
Beet processors	165,576	198,076
Importers	31,428	12,858
Mainland cane mills	9,502	21,176
Total	828,329	801,791
Deliveries for export	46,370	10,146
For U. S. consumption[1]	781,959	791,645

[1] Includes deliveries for U. S. military forces at home and abroad.

Stocks of sugar on hand February 28, 1947, totaled 1,384,012 tons or about 208,000 tons more than on hand February 28, 1946. The major part of this increase in stocks was in the hands of beet sugar processors, USDA said. February 28, 1947, primary distributor sugar stocks as compared with a year earlier, are shown below:

Stocks of Sugar

Location of stocks	Feb. 28, 1947 *Short tons, raw value*	Feb. 28, 1946 *Short tons, raw value*
Refiners raw	132,690	138,943
Refiners refined	177,528	148,410
Beet processors	945,561	793,551
Importers	29,553	7,085
Mainland cane mills	98,380	87,258
Total	1,384,012	1,175,947

CANNED TOMATO SUPPLY SITUATION

The commercial supply of canned tomatoes for the 1946-47 marketing season totaled 23.7 million cases, basis 24/2's, including carryover stocks in canner and distributor hands compared with the low supply of 15.0 million for the 1945-46 season, according to the N.C.A. Division of Statistics. However, the supply, including net imports, for the five prewar seasons, 1935 to 1939, averaged nearly 36 million cases, the Division said.

Shipments from canners and distributors to domestic retail and institutional outlets totaled 14.3 million cases for the 1945-46 season. This compares with the average domestic disappearance for the 1935 to 1939 seasons of 26.7 million cases and an average of 24.5 million for the five seasons, 1940 to 1944.

Canner and distributor stocks on March 1, 1947, totaled 9.1 million cases compared with 3.5 million on March 1, 1946. Canner stocks on April 1, 1947, totaled 1.9 million cases compared with 2.6 million cases basis 24/2's a month earlier. Distributor holdings, issued by the Bureau of the Census, will not be available for April 1 until later.

Commercial exports of canned tomatoes for the eight months, July 1, 1946, through February 1947, totaled 38,000 cases compared with 30,000 cases for the same months of the previous season. Exports for the entire 1945-46 season were 111,000 cases.

Shipments of canned tomatoes by canners and distributors (exclusive of government shipments) from July 1, 1946 to March 1, 1947, were 14.6 million cases basis 24/2's or substantially larger than shipments of 11.6 million cases for the same months of the 1945-46 season. Tomato canners will enter the 1947-48 season with relatively small carryover supplies at all trade levels. If shipments for the remainder of the season continue the same percentage above last year as to date, a carryover of about 5.5 million cases would be expected. In view of the short supply the quantity that will move into consumption the remainder of the season will depend largely upon price relations and carryover well may be smaller than the above figure.

Stocks of Canned Sweet Corn

Civilian stocks of canned sweet corn in canners' hands on April 1, 1947, as compiled by the Association's Division of Statistics, were 3,862,440 actual cases, equivalent to 3,628,000 cases, basis 24/2's. This compares with March 1, 1947, stocks of 5,591,866 actual cases, equivalent to 5,243,000 cases, basis 24/2's, and April 1, 1946, stocks of 2,834,000 cases, basis 24/2's.

Shipments by canners during March, 1947, were 1,729,426 actual cases, equivalent to 1,615,000 cases, basis 24/2's. This compares on the basis of 24/2's, with February, 1947, shipments of 1,052,000 cases and March, 1946, shipments of 1,481,000 cases. Shipments from August 1, 1946, to March 1, 1947, amounted to 26,153,000 cases, basis 24/2's, or 5 percent greater than during the comparable period of the last marketing season.

The table on the right, showing the civilian stocks on specified dates and March, 1947, shipments, is based on reports from canners who packed about 84 percent of the 1946 pack, together with estimates for those not reporting.

Supply, Stocks and Shipments

	1945-46 *Cases*	1946-47 *Cases*
Civilian carryover stocks, August 1	100,000	100,000
Pack	28,237,000	30,951,000
Total supply	28,337,000	31,051,000
Government purchases	750,000	1,270,000
Civilian supply	27,587,000	29,781,000
Civilian stocks, April 1	2,834,000	3,628,000
Shipments during March	1,481,000	1,615,000
Shipments, Aug. 1-April 1	24,753,000	26,153,000

[1] Announced government procurement.

Stocks and Shipments by Areas (Actual Cases)

	Total civilian stocks Mar. 1, 1947 *Cases*	Total civilian stocks Apr. 1, 1947 *Cases*	Civilian shipments Mar., 1947 *Cases*
Eastern States:			
Cream style—			
White	68,477	39,446	29,031
Golden	663,208	470,596	192,612
Whole grain—			
Golden	322,962	234,387	88,575
White	33,495	23,485	10,010
Total	1,088,142	767,914	320,228
Western States:			
Cream style—			
White	517,836	339,248	178,588
Golden	1,626,136	1,225,962	400,174
Whole grain—			
Golden	2,282,058	1,473,036	809,022
White	77,694	56,280	21,414
Total	4,503,724	3,094,526	1,409,198
Total U. S.	5,591,866	3,862,440	1,729,426

Industrial Production and Worker Employment Is Rising

An analysis compiled by the Association's Division of Statistics from indices issued recently by the Federal Reserve Board and the Bureau of Labor Statistics reveals the following:

Industrial production in February, 1947, was unchanged from the January level but nearly one-quarter higher than in March, 1946. Production worker employment and payrolls in all manufacturing industries were up slightly from January. Employment was up one-quarter from a year earlier while payrolls, although 45 percent higher than in February, 1946, were 331 percent of the 1935 to 1939 average.

The index of wholesale prices in February was 179 percent of the 1935 to 1939 average but about one-third higher than a year earlier. Wholesale food prices were double pre-war average and up 50 percent from February, 1946.

Retail prices averaged slightly higher in February than a month earlier and were up 18 percent over February, 1946. The index of food prices declined slightly in February from the January level but was 30 percent higher than February of last year. Retail prices of canned fruits and vegetables declined slightly in February but were 32 percent above February, 1946.

The following table, showing the indices from which the above comparisons were made, was derived from indices issued by the Federal Reserve Board and the Bureau of Labor Statistics. To facilitate comparison with the immediate pre-war period these indices were computed so that the 1935 to 1939 average equaled 100.

Index of	Feb. 1947	Jan. 1947	Feb. 1946
	1935-39=100		
Industrial Production[1]—All	188	188	152
Canning & Preserving	137	163	178
Production Worker Employment—All Manf. Ind.	157	156	126
Production Worker Payrolls—All Manf. Ind.	331	327	228
Wholesale Prices:			
All Commodities	179	176	134
Food	205	198	136
Retail Prices:			
All Commodities	153	151	130
Food	182	184	140
Canned Fruits & Vegetables	173	174	131
Fresh Fruits & Vegetables	189	184	103

[1] Seasonally adjusted.

ATLANTIC CITY IN 1948

(Concluded from page 207)

gates by room number, a practice which N.C.A. members have insisted upon, so as to permit them to make pre-convention arrangements for conferences with brokers, distributors and suppliers.

Arrangements have been concluded with the National Food Brokers Association to start broker-principal conferences on Wednesday, January 14, rather than a week before the canners go into session, as was the case last year. It is believed that these arrangements will eliminate some of the objections raised to last year's schedule and still preserve the advantages gained by staggering the convention time of brokers and canners.

According to present arrangements, therefore, the National Canners Association and the Canning Machinery and Supplies Association will hold their conventions and the latter's exhibit, the week of January 18, while the National Food Brokers Association will start its convention earlier.

Details of hotel allocations between the participating associations have not yet been completed. It is requested, therefore, that members refrain from mailing in room requirements until official room reservation forms are distributed.

Frozen Fruit and Vegetable Holdings Larger Than 1946

Stocks of frozen fruits in cold storage on April 1, 1947, totaled 366 million pounds, as compared with 404 million on March 1, 1947, and 322 million pounds on April 1, 1946, according to a report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The decrease in frozen fruit stocks of 38 million pounds during March of this year was nearly 75 percent larger than the reduction in stocks during the corresponding month of 1946. April 1, 1947, holdings were 14 percent larger than last year.

Frozen vegetable stocks in cold storage on April 1, 1947, totaled 276 million pounds, compared with 297 million on March 1, 1947. April 1, 1947, cold storage holdings were 87 percent larger than the April 1, 1946, holdings of 147 million pounds.

Cold storage holdings of five vegetables, asparagus, lima beans, snap beans, sweet corn, and green peas, on April 1 of this year totaled 148 million pounds—22 million pounds less than those on March 1—but more than double the April 1, 1946, stocks of 68 million pounds.

Frozen fruit and vegetable stocks by commodities for April 1, 1947, with comparisons, as reported by the USDA, are shown in the table on the right.

	Apr. 1, 1947	Mar. 1, 1947	Apr. 1, 1946
	1,000 lbs.	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*
FROZEN FRUITS			
Apples	56,521	58,149	64,291
Blackberries	13,470	15,127	12,636
Cherries	45,848	52,326	16,231
Young, Logan, Boysen, etc.	11,645	12,951	5,733
Raspberries	16,297	18,096	10,384
Strawberries	24,379	31,569	13,781
Grapes	9,520	10,666	11,758
Plums and prunes	15,430	17,479	14,238
Peaches	48,387	53,673	56,434
Fruit juices and purees	26,095	27,695	22,743
Apricots	23,454	25,577	24,826
Blueberries	12,966	13,540	15,245
All other fruits	61,991	66,816	52,465
Total	365,703	403,664	321,765
FROZEN VEGETABLES			
Asparagus	13,237	14,598	4,825
Beans, lima	16,065	18,745	9,197
Beans, snap	17,929	21,319	11,079
Broccoli	18,975	17,565	14,488
Cauliflower	8,698	8,204	4,966
Corn, sweet	28,554	31,662	13,434
Peas, green	72,168	83,154	29,840
Spinach	20,484	23,164	16,718
Brussels sprouts	6,755	7,275	3,898
Pumpkin and squash	9,516	10,037	5,536
Baked beans	178	198	949
Vegetable purees	131	146	402
All other vegetables	57,060	59,831	32,062
Total	275,750	296,588	147,394

Supplies

USDA Announces Setup of Sugar Rationing Authority

Establishment of a Sugar Rationing Administration within the Department of Agriculture, to carry out the functions assigned to the Secretary of Agriculture by the Sugar Control Extension Act of 1947, has been announced by Secretary Clinton P. Anderson. The personnel currently carrying out these same functions in the Office of Price Administration, and which will be needed to continue operations, is being transferred to the new Administration in accordance with the provisions of the Sugar Control Extension Act.

Irvin L. Rice, of the present OPA staff, has been appointed by Secretary Anderson to serve as Acting Administrator of the Sugar Rationing Administration, with Seymour Friedman as Deputy Administrator. They will report to the Secretary through James H. Marshall, who is to serve as Advisor to the Secretary of Agriculture for sugar rationing and price control.

All present regulations governing sugar rationing are to remain in effect, unless and until modified or rescinded by the Secretary.

Sugar Advisory Committee

The U. S. Department of Agriculture this week announced the membership of a sugar advisory committee to assist the Department and the National Advisory Committee in the development of plans and work in connection with the Research and Marketing Act of 1946. The direct function of the new committee is to suggest possible lines of research that will aid in the solution of problems having to do with production, marketing, distribution, processing and more efficient use of sugar-producing crops.

Lumber Prices Increase

The buyer's dollar in February, 1947, would purchase only as much lumber on the average as could have been bought for 35 cents in 1939, according to the March Lumber Industry Report of the Department of Commerce. In terms of housing, a 1939 house that required $1,000 worth of lumber, would show a lumber cost of $2,828 in February, 1947.

This wide divergence in lumber costs is due to the steady rise in prices which has continued during the first quarter of 1947. For the four-month period, October to February, the increase was 47.3 percent, the Department said.

To Sell Surplus Citrus Juices

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced that it plans to sell 12,959 cases (basis 24/2's) and 1,575 cases (basis 12/46's) canned citrus juices. All priority requests and commercial offers should be addressed to the Fruit and Vegetable Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., not later than midnight EST, April 30, 1947.

Tin Plate and Can Exports

Exports of tin plate to 20 foreign countries during 1946 totaled 237,699,582 pounds as compared with 1945 exports of 286,320,364 pounds and 228,284,809 pounds in 1939 and 105,935,846 pounds in 1938, according to the U. S. Census of Manufacturers. Tin plate exports to these same countries during the first month of this year totaled 47,158,258 pounds.

Exports of finished and unfinished tin cans to 20 foreign countries by years are as follows: 1938, 3,960,616; 1939, 4,502,300; 1945, 19,099,249; 1946, 16,974,818. The cans exported to these same countries during January of this year amounted to 2,711,206 cans.

A complete breakdown of tin plate and tin can exports by countries is available at N.C.A. headquarters.

Foreign Trade

Rice Study Group to Meet

Sir John Orr, Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization, has extended invitations to the major rice producing and consuming countries of the world to take part in a rice study group scheduled for May, 1947. The eight member governments invited to send experts are those of China, France (for Indo-China), India, the Netherlands (for Java and East Indies), Siam, the Philippines, the United Kingdom (for Burma, Ceylon, and Malaya) and the United States (for Japan and Korea). The meeting will be held in India, which has offered to act as host government to the group, at a time and place to be designated later.

Foreign Food Relief Program

The Association is being asked when the foreign purchasing commissions of recipient nations are likely to begin buying foods in this country under the projected Foreign Food Relief program. Congress has not yet passed House Joint Resolution 153, which covers this project, and there are indications that it will not come up for discussion until after disposal of the Hartley omnibus labor bill.

In the meantime the Association is keeping appropriate government officials and foreign purchasing agencies properly informed as to available exportable canned foods for foreign relief procurement.

FAO Mission for Poland

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations has announced that negotiations are under way with the Polish Government, concerning the sending of an FAO Mission to Poland. The sending of a Mission somewhat similar in scope to the FAO Mission sent to Greece last summer was requested by the Polish Ambassador last month.

After discussions with representatives of the Polish Government available in Washington, a reply was sent by FAO outlining the suggested topics to which the Mission might give attention, and suggesting the various types of experts which might be included in the Mission to cover these topics.

Sugar Export Allocations

The U. S. Department of Agriculture announced this week that an emergency export allocation of 35,000 short tons of sugar, raw value, was the only emergency allocation approved during the week ended April 4. The 35,000 tons were allocated as follows: Greece, 15,000 tons; Finland, 12,000 tons; and Switzerland, 8,000 tons.

This sugar allocation is in accord with the International Emergency Food Council general sugar recommendations of February 21, 1947. The sugar covered by the allocation comes primarily from Cuban sources. Although the sugar comes to the United States for refining in transit, it is not part of any supplies allocated to the United States.

Sanitation

Sanitation Check List

N. H. Sanborn of the Association's Washington Research Laboratories has compiled a check list covering items that are of sanitary significance to food canning plants. Mr. Sanborn's check list, which is entitled *Essentials of Sanitation for Canning Plants*, covers 15 of the major sanitation problems.

Copies of *Essentials of Sanitation for Canning Plants* were released to trade and scientific publications this week and will be available for general distribution to the canning industry at a later date.

Freight Car Loadings Rise

Freight car loadings in the second quarter of 1947 are expected to be 33.2 percent above those in the same period in 1946, according to estimates just compiled by the 13 Shippers Advisory Boards and made public this week.

Congress

Appropriations

The subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee will take testimony next week from "outsiders" on the recommendations for funds for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948. During the past several weeks the sub-Committee has heard various government officials explain and justify the recommendations of the Budget Bureau.

Hearings by a Senate Appropriations subcommittee on funds for the Department of Labor were scheduled to be concluded this week and it is expected that the full committee will report the bill in the next week or ten days.

Farm Labor

House and Senate conferees agreed on April 15 on the terms of the bill H. R. 2102 to provide for an extension of the farm labor supply program. As agreed by the Conference Committee, the bill would extend the program until December 31, 1947, with a 30-day liquidation period for the return of foreign laborers to their country of recruitment. The bill stipulates that the program is not to be construed as eliminating or interfering with the functions of the United States Employment Service or the State employment services with respect to maintaining a farm placement service. Another provision of the bill provides that Mexican labor, under certain conditions, may stay in this country as long as employed as farm labor, but not later than December 31, 1947. This provision of the bill does not affect Mexican labor brought in under the program of the Department of Agriculture.

Portal Pay

As the LETTER went to press, the Conference Committee charged with the task of reconciling divergent House and Senate versions of the portal-to-portal pay bill (H. R. 2157) had not announced an agreement. The proposal has been in conference since it passed the Senate on March 21.

General Labor Legislation

By a vote of 308 to 107 the House passed the Hartley labor-management relations bill (H. R. 3020) on April 17. The bill now goes to the Senate where it will be referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare under the Chairmanship of Senator Robert A. Taft. The vote by which the House passed the Hartley bill represents a 31 margin over the two-thirds majority that would have been necessary to pass the measure over a Presidential veto.

The Senate Committee, by a vote of 11 to 2, reported a less drastic general labor law revision measure on the same day. The Senate Committee's bill (S.1126) is based on action taken over the past few weeks on a proposal submitted for consideration in bill form by Chairman Taft, but it had not been formally introduced in the Senate until committee action was completed on April 17.

Commodity Credit Corporation

The Senate passed bill (S. 350) to extend the life of the Commodity Credit Corporation for an additional year and to continue its present borrowing power and capitalization has been referred to the House Committee on Banking and Currency. The bill was considered in the Senate by the Committee on Agriculture. No action is at present scheduled on the bill in the House.

Long-Range Program

The House Committee on Agriculture will commence hearings on April 21 on the subject of a long-range program for agriculture. No bill is before the Committee but an outline of the scope of the hearings may be found in the INFORMATION LETTER for April 5 on page 195.

Marketing Orders

The House Committee on Agriculture concluded hearings on April 16 and 17 on the Hope bill (H. R. 452) to extend the order sections of the Marketing Agreements Act to all agricultural commodities. The Committee heard two witnesses: Karl Loos, representing the California Fruit Growers Exchange, California Walnut Growers, California Almond Growers, Northwest Nut Growers, and the Oregon Nut Growers and John Riggle of the National Cooperative Council.

Mr. Loos appeared in favor of the bill on April 16. He briefly reviewed each section but placed greatest emphasis on Section 4 to extend the Act to all commodities. To answer the opposition of the canning industry, Mr. Loos made two suggestions to the Committee:

1. That the Act be amended by providing for its extension only to citrus for canning, almond, and filberts. In connection with the proposal that citrus for canning be brought under the Act, Mr. Loos stated that the California Exchange would favor an agreement and order covering canned citrus only if it were on a national basis.

2. Mr. Loos' other suggestion was that Section 4 of the bill be amended by providing that Section 8(c)(9) of the Act "shall not apply to any processed commodity added under this Section." The effect of such an amendment would be to remove the authority of the President to institute an order in spite of the failure of 50 percent of the canners to favor its terms. Section 8(c)(8) thus would be the only controlling section and would make the promulgation of an order possible whenever two-thirds of the growers and 50 percent of the canners by volume favor that action.

John J. Riggle, representing the National Cooperative Council, appeared as the final witness before the Committee on April 17. Mr. Riggle's principal testimony was in favor of enactment of Section 1 of the bill dealing with inspection of commodities. With respect to Section 4 of the measure, designed to extend the order sections of the Act to all commodities, Mr. Riggle expressed the view that a distinction should be made between tree fruit crops and vegetable crops. He urged that citrus for processing be brought under the Act but pointed out that some of the Cooperative Council's membership desired the right to oppose the inclusion of vegetable crops under the Act.

Mr. Riggle also called the attention of the Committee to the action taken by the officers and executive committees of the National Grange, the American Farm Bureau, and the National Cooperative Council at a recent joint meeting in which they approved extension of the marketing agreements and orders to producers of any non-basic commodities and to the one basic commodity—peanuts.

The hearings concluded with Chairman Clifford R. Hope announcing that further consideration of the bill would be in executive session following preparation of a summary of the hearings by the Committee's staff.

Clayton Act

Hearings were resumed this week by a sub-committee of the Senate Judiciary Committee on a bill (S. 104) to amend the Clayton Act to prohibit corporations from purchasing the physical assets of a competing corporation. Further hearings will be held by a House subcommittee on a companion bill (H. R. 515) at a date to be announced.

Water Pollution

Hearings are scheduled to commence before a subcommittee of the Senate Public Works Committee on April 22

on the Barkley-Taft bill (S. 418) to provide plans for stream pollution abatement, court action to secure abatement, and grant and loans for construction of treatment works. No action scheduled on the Kee or Kilgore bills (H. R. 1047-S. 244) to permit tax deductions for investments in treatment works.

Government Procurement

The Association has asked the Senate Committee on Armed Services for an opportunity to testify if and when the Committee decides to hold hearings in H.R. 1366 and S. 222, bills to establish the public bid and acceptance method of procurement of supplies and services by the armed services. Although the bills provide that certain supplies may be purchased by direct negotiation, canned foods are not included in the exceptions.

Standards

N.C.A. at Tri-State Meet

Howard R. Smith of the Association's Washington Research Laboratory took part in the discussion of possible standards for canned asparagus at the spring convention of the Tri-State Packers Association, Inc., on April 10 at Baltimore, Md. Mr. Smith also took part on the following day in the discussion of standards of identity and quality for canned corn.

The Tri-State discussions on canned asparagus standards generally covered the same topics that were covered at the meeting of the asparagus canners in Chicago on April 2. A brief resume of this meeting is contained in the article on this page entitled, "Asparagus Canners Meet."

In the consideration of standards of identity and quality of canned corn, Tri-State packers heard a report of the meetings of corn canners who gathered in Washington on March 25 and 26 and discussed this subject with the Food Standards Committee of the Food and Drug Administration. This meeting was reported in the INFORMATION LETTER on March 29 on page 188.

Asparagus Canners Meet

A preliminary meeting of asparagus canners was held in Chicago on April 2 to discuss standards for canned asparagus. Asparagus canners from various sections of the country were present. The information already available on this subject was presented to the group.

Problems connected with the standard of identity, a standard of quality and a standard of fill-of-container were discussed at length. Finally, plans for investigation work to be carried on by the industry during the 1947 canning season were prepared.

The work on white asparagus will be done by the N.C.A. Western Research Laboratories, working with the canners in that area. The laboratories also will work on green asparagus in California and in the Northwest. Studies on green asparagus in the Mid-West and East will be done by the Association's Washington Research Laboratories.

The Food and Drug Administration is carrying on studies on asparagus this season and canners will be visited by government inspectors to obtain samples and information. H. T. Austern, Association counsel, urged the asparagus canners that in furnishing samples to the Government that similar samples be used by the industry in preparation of data to be used in the formation of the new standards and standard revisions.

Consumer Claims

ASSOCIATION'S CLAIMS DIVISION ANNOUNCES FINAL DISPOSITION OF LITIGATION PENDING FOR 14 YEARS

The Association's Claims Division has announced the final disposition of certain litigation which has been pending for the past 14 years. The litigation originally consisted of three separate suits, filed in one of the Missouri courts, in April, 1933, against the wholesaler and retailer, in which the claimants sought substantial damages for alleged illness attributed to the alleged presence of a foreign substance in a canned food product packed by an Association member.

One of the cases went to trial in February, 1935, and during the course of the trial the court indicated it would sustain the defendants' demurrer, whereupon the plaintiff took an involuntary non-suit. Subsequently the plaintiff filed a motion to set this aside, which the court overruled, and plaintiff appealed. The appeal was argued in October, 1936, and the court announced its decision the following December, holding that the wholesaler was not liable, but that the plaintiff was entitled to proceed against the retailer and a new trial was ordered so far as the retailer was concerned.

The Association's attorneys filed a motion for rehearing, and a similar motion was filed by the plaintiff's attorneys the latter having been dissatisfied with the decision with respect to non-liability of the wholesaler. Both motions were denied. The Association's attorneys then endeavored to have the case reviewed by the Missouri Supreme Court, but this effort failed. There was a judgment for court costs, assessed against the defendants and this was paid by the canner, but aside from certain minor expenses chargeable to the canner in cases of this kind, this was the only item payable by the packer throughout the pendency of the litigation.

The case against the retailer was tried a second time, in April, 1938, and after a three-day trial the jury rendered a verdict in favor of the defendant. The usual motions after trial were argued but the decision stood, and judgment for defendant was entered.

The plaintiff later (September, 1938) filed an application and affidavit for appeal, and the Association's attorneys were ready to contest the appeal as vigorously as possible. However, the appeal was not perfected and the defense attorneys ultimately had the case dismissed. The other two cases were also dismissed for want of prosecution.

During the pendency of the Missouri cases, the plaintiffs' attorneys engaged correspondent attorneys in the State of Washington, and in January, 1936, a suit for a large sum was filed against the packer. The defense was handled by the Association's Seattle attorneys. The action was originally brought in the State Court, but it was removed to the Federal Court, as a result of steps taken by defense counsel, and a stipulation was entered into whereby the Washington case was to await trial, pending the outcome of the Missouri cases. The Washington case was recently dismissed, thus disposing of the entire matter.

Raw Products

White-fringed Beetle and Tomato Plants Shipped from Georgia

Since publication by the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the March 15 revision of the white-fringed beetle quarantine to include the State of Georgia, the Bureau and the Association have been receiving numerous inquiries regarding the status of tomato plants shipped from Georgia this year and as to the plans that have been made to insure that these plants would be free from this new pest.

B. M. Gaddis, in charge of Domestic Plant Quarantines of the USDA Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine has furnished the Association with some information on these questions. Mr. Gaddis' comments are excerpted and contained below:

"The natural migration of the beetle under favorable conditions is believed to be less than a mile per year; however, it may be carried, accidentally or incidentally, long distances. There are known effective controls but none that would eliminate infestation from a tomato field after being planted.

"This pest was not discovered in the State of Georgia until a year ago. Aggressive inspections were conducted in the State throughout the year to attempt to ascertain the distribution of the insect in that State and for the purpose of taking such action as it was deemed necessary to prevent its further spread. The local source of infestation apparently was that of a nursery in Macon, Georgia, where the infestation had existed for a number of years. Infestations emanating from that source were located in approximately 60 localities in 40 counties of the State. These were practically all in towns or villages to which nursery stock had been shipped. They centered around and somewhat to the south of Macon, Georgia, but with few exceptions considerably north of the several areas where commercial tomato plants are grown.

"Inspections were resumed as quickly as climatic conditions would permit this year and because of the importance of the tomato-plant industry primary consideration was given to first inspecting each area in which commercial tomato plants will be grown. This initial intensive inspection has been completed and in only one instance were infestations found in or near a commercial tomato-plant area—this being in the town of Daisy located in Evans County in which county approximately 450 acres of tomato plants were to be grown this year. The plants were either destroyed or not planted on lands exposed to this infestation.

"Several other infestations have been found this year; however, in only two other instances were infestations found closer than 20 miles of commercial plant-growing areas. In these two instances very close and intensive inspections were made in and around the tomato plant fields and the points where the plants will be packed and shipped. Inspections in these areas will be repeated; however, the picture at the present time looks very encouraging and there is little cause for alarm, at least, for this year with respect to availability of plants in Georgia as it may be affected by white-fringed beetle.

"We do not considered that all infestations, which may exist in Georgia, have been located, which work will require continued inspection efforts. In the event infestations are found which involve a hazard of the spread of the pest, whether this be through shipments of tomato plants or other products, articles, or things, the necessary precautions will be taken and interested parties will be advised as quickly as infestations are found and they will also be informed of the necessary precautionary measures to be taken."

European Corn Borer Damage Cost $37,700,000 Last Year

Last year the European corn borer cost American farmers at least $37,700,000 of which about $2,061,000 represented damage to sweet corn, the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has reported. Of the total loss estimated, 84 percent occurred in four States—Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Pennsylvania. Farmers of Iowa and Illinois alone lost about $27,000,000 worth of corn to borers in 1946.

Surveys on which the estimated damages are based were made in 446 counties in 22 States, including an area with an estimated 22,709,000 acres of corn, with a harvested crop value of $1,387,724,000. A table with estimated losses for various States included in the survey follows:

State[1]	Est. loss field corn	Est. loss sweet corn
	Dollars	*Dollars*
Connecticut	2,131	10,654
Delaware	120,158	20,203
Illinois	14,312,664	256,823
Indiana	2,361,100	60,026
Iowa	12,618,175	67,182
Kentucky	90,668	1,450
Maine	840	25,800
Maryland	821,515	97,397
Massachusetts	12,893	48,457
Michigan	191,649	5,816
Minnesota	258,934	9,393
Missouri	88,100	6,643
New Hampshire	1,729	9,885
New Jersey	249,497	667,882
New York	41,763	151,475
North Carolina	61,107	5,700
Ohio	1,117,367	57,396
Pennsylvania	2,230,972	479,537
Rhode Island	2,026	4,684
Vermont	1,760	2,092
Virginia	208,907	20,888
Wisconsin	885,875	51,855
Total	35,677,848	2,061,237

[1] The estimated loss is 70.15 percent of actual loss.

Promotion

Juvenile Publication Boosts Canned Foods in April Issue

True Comics, a monthly publication issued by a subsidiary of the publishers of Parents' Magazine, carries a feature in its April issue entitled "Safety Sealed: The Story of Canning." Five pages of pictorial treatment are devoted to the subject. A subhead to the feature refers to canning as "A Vital Industry with a Colorful History."

The development of the industry is shown from Appert's first findings in behalf of Napoleon's armies through the development of the modern container. It is shown how the opening of the West gave the infant canning industry a big boost, how crop cultivation and control and scientific research expanded its activities.

The important achievements of the industry are reported and the feature concludes with a pictorial representation of modern canning facts such as the safety in leaving food in the open container under proper conditions, the preservation of food values, the safety and convenience of canned foods, and the article concludes with the statement: "Thus from its origins as an off-shoot of military conquest, canning has become today's invaluable household aid—safe, convenient, economical."

True Comics makes use of the comic strip method of presentation to bring before its 572,753 young readers interesting and educational information. The material on canning is not treated

in humorous vein, but is strengthened by well-done illustrations, accompanied by text that should have a good informative effect on the youngsters who read the feature. The basic material used by the editors in the preparation of the feature was furnished by the Can Manufacturers Institute.

Fisheries

Frozen and Cured Fish Stocks In Cold Storage Are Reported

Holdings of frozen and cured fish in cold storage on April 1, 1947, totaled 101,244,000 pounds, as compared with March 1, 1947, holding of 119,759,000 pounds, and the April 1, 1946, stocks of 101, 970,000 pounds, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has reported from data furnished by the Fish and Wildlife Service of the U. S. Department of Interior. The following table lists, by varieties, the quantities of frozen and cured fish held in cold storage during the respective periods:

SPECIES	Apr. 1, 1947 *1,000* lbs.	Mar. 1, 1947 *1,000* lbs.	Apr. 1, 1946 *1,000* lbs.
Salt-water Fish:			
Bait and animal food	2,903	1,605	4,112
Bluefish	63	92	100
Butterfish	184	317	267
Cod, haddock, hake, pollock, whole	1,406	1,167	1,742
Croakers	198	140	415
Eels	209	234	177
Fillets (miscellaneous)	22,262	26,924	14,519
Flounders (including fillets)	1,135	1,674	2,070
Halibut	3,317	6,490	3,396
Herring, sea	1,070	1,290	782
Mackerel (Boston, including fillets)	532	867	3,119
Mullet	1,166	1,300	1,589
Sablefish (black cod)	4,718	5,082	2,164
Salmon (all species)	8,980	12,377	7,215
Scup (porgies)	338	399	914
Sea trout (weakfish, gray and spotted)	334	456	808
Shad and shad roe	237	316	293
Smelts (sea)	921	1,000	2,050
Swordfish	323	557	867
Whiting (including fillets)	3,114	4,700	6,246
Miscellaneous salt-water fish	7,765	10,062	10,205
Fresh-water Fish:			
Bait and animal food	1,607	1,721	1,326
Blue pike and sauger (including fillets)	194	343	207
Catfish and bullheads	146	232	208
Chubs	285	407	530
Lake herring & cisco (including fillets)	1,466	2,103	3,255
Lake trout	374	313	836
Pickerel, jacks or yellow jacks	77	85	204
Sturgeon and spoonbill cat	310	403	28
Suckers	11	13	31
Tullibee	291	312	491
Yellow perch (including fillets)	491	625	54
Yellow pike (or walleye) (including fillets)	106	150	255
Whitefish	1,596	1,569	1,893
Miscellaneous fresh-water fish	667	814	905
Shellfish:			
Lobster tails (spiny lobster)	717	957	425
Scallops	828	1,125	463
Shrimp	5,563	7,283	8,753
Squid	299	431	869
Miscellaneous shellfish	1,566	1,720	1,471
Frozen fish, total	77,769	97,939	84,265
Cured fish, total	23,475	21,820	17,705
Total, all fish	101,244	119,759	101,970

Research

Asparagus Article Released

An article on the "Fiber Content of Canned Green Asparagus," by H. R. Smith of the Association's Washington Laboratories and Amihud Kramer of the University of Maryland, was released this week by the Association to the canning trade press.

This article is designated as Scientific Contribution No. L-141 of N.C.A. Labeling Committee, and as Scientific Paper No. A-159, Contribution No. 2054 of the Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station.

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